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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

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EXHIBIT MARKS 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
Reparation Payment Made

On September 7 the British occupied the Library of Congress, just 164 years and two weeks after British troops used the Library's books as kindling to burn the Capitol. The destruction of the Capitol and other public buildings in Washington on August 24, 1814, was one of the major events of the War of 1812.

This year's occupation was friendly. It took the form of a major exhibition of historic books and documents entitled "Five Centuries: The Oxford University Press," celebrating the 500th anniversary of the oldest publisher in English.

At a ceremony in the Great Hall on September 6, the British made proper amends. Following remarks at a press conference by George P. Richardson, chief executive of the Oxford University Press (OUP), and P. Lyon Roussel, cultural attache at the British Embassy, military attache Brigadier David Houston presented to The Librarian of Congress 6 pounds in notes and 14 shillings in antique coins, the original cost of three OUP books destroyed in the fire. They were Lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion,* Blackstone's *Commentaries on the Laws of England,* and Robert Eden's *Jurisprudentia Philologica.* In his acceptance Dr. Boorstin noted the rather narrow legal range of the earlier books in the Library of Congress and the universal scope of the Jefferson library

(Continued on p. 563)

CLR PUBLISHES PLAN FOR NATIONAL PERIODICALS CENTER

Librarians and users of libraries may someday have access to a centralized collection of periodical literature if a plan for a National Periodicals Center, just published by the Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR), is put into effect. The 272-page document, *A National Periodicals Center Technical Development Plan,* sets forth the goals, objectives, structure, technical requirements, pricing schedule, and stages of development of such a facility.

A summary of *A National Periodicals Center Technical Development Plan* appears as Appendix I to this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* on pp. 570-572.

In 1977 the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposed a periodicals center for the United States in its *Effective Access to Periodical Literature: A National Program* (Washington D.C., 1977). That document recommended that the Library of Congress assume responsibility for developing, managing, and operating the center. The Library asked the Council to put together a technical development plan that could be used by the Library of Congress or any other agency prepared to establish a

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major periodicals facility. Several foundations contributed to the cost of preparing the plan, which was completed in August by a CLR project team headed by C. Lee Jones, health sciences librarian at Columbia University.

In his foreword, CLR President Warren J. Haas says the plan "is not a formal pronouncement by the Council. . . but is rather a document for consideration, to be refined if necessary and used without delay to help turn the aspirations long held by librarians and users of libraries into accomplishment." The document discusses possible new relationships between publishers and a national periodicals center and takes into account requirements of the 1976 copyright law. Implementation and a possible governance structure are also explored.

Copies of *A National Periodicals Center Technical Development Plan* are available upon request from the Library of Congress, Information Office, Washington, D.C. 20540.

The Council on Library Resources is a private operating foundation. Through grants to and contracts with other organizations and individuals, CLR seeks to assist in finding solutions to the problems of libraries, particularly academic and research libraries. The Council was established in 1956 by The Ford Foundation and continues to receive support from it as well as other foundations.

FIRST EVENT OF LITERARY SEASON FEATURES NEW POETRY CONSULTANT

The Library's new consultant in poetry, William Meredith, will open the fall literary season with a reading of his poems. The program will take place in the Coolidge Auditorium on Monday, October 2, at 8 p.m. No tickets are required.

Born in New York City in 1919, William Meredith attended Lenox School in Massachusetts, and in 1940 received the A.B. degree *magna cum laude* from Princeton University. His career has included service as a Woodrow Wilson fellow, as a resident fellow in creative writing on three occasions at Princeton University, and as assistant professor of English at the University of Hawaii. He has taught at Connecticut College since 1955.

Mr. Meredith's first book of poetry, *Love Letter from an Impossible Land,* was chosen in 1944 by Archibald MacLeish for the Yale Series of Younger Poets. It was followed by *Ships and Other Figures* (1948), *The Open Sea and Other Poems* (1958), *The Wreck of the Thresher and Other Poems* (1964), *Earth Walk: New and Selected Poems* (1970), and *Hazard, the Painter* (1975).

Mr. Meredith has won three annual prizes from *Poetry* magazine and has served as a chancellor of the Academy of American Poets since 1964.

A complete account of Mr. Meredith's career appeared in the LC *Information Bulletin* for May 12 (pp. 297-298).

FENNELL ENSEMBLE TO OPEN 1978-79 CONCERT SEASON

Frederick Fennell and the Fennell Symphonic Winds will present the first program of the 1978-79 concert season at the Library of Congress on Friday evening, September 29. The concert, which will be

jointly sponsored by the Norman P. Scala Memorial Fund and the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, will begin at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium.

Frederick Fennell has served since 1965 as conductor of the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra and Wind Ensemble. Earlier, he spent many years at the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, where he founded the renowned Eastman Wind Ensemble. He also was the associate music director of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra for a time. Through these positions and his many recordings, Mr. Fennell has become familiar to American audiences. He last appeared at the Library last fall conducting the Fennell Symphonic Winds.

The Fennell Symphonic Winds is composed of musicians from the Washington, D.C., area, many of whom are members of the National Symphony Orchestra. Their program on September 29 will include the *Aria della Battaglia* by Andrea Gabrieli; *Hammersmith* by Gustav Holst; the *Suite* in B flat major by Richard Strauss; and *Konzertmusik für Blasorchester* by Paul Hindemith.

Tickets for the concert will be distributed by Patrick Hayes, 1300 G St. N.W. (Cambell's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, September 25. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations will not be accepted for this concert, although they will be for future concerts. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert will be broadcast live by radio station WETA-FM and made available to stations in other cities through the Library's Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund.

EXHIBIT MARKS 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

(Continued from front page)

purchased after the fire, and wondered if perhaps the British had not thought they were doing a good deed in 1814. The British Ambassador, Peter Jay, who was the main speaker at a reception formally opening the exhibition on the following day, said, "The books, then, have been balanced, reparation has been made, and this great exhibition can safely proceed, unmarred by the whiff of inflammatory controversy or the raking-over of old embers, always provided, of course, that someone is not going to bring up the awkward question of 160 odd years of accumulated compound interest. . . . "

An illustrated catalog, *Five Centuries: The Oxford University Press,* prepared by the Library of Congress to accompany the exhibit, is available for $4.95 in person at the Information Counter, ground floor west entrance, Library of Congress Building. It may be ordered by mail, prepaid, from the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, for $4.95 (including postage).

"Five Centuries: The Oxford University Press" traces the publishing and printing of the Press since its earliest days, focusing on its 500-year involvement with the world's classic and contemporary languages. A total of 70 different languages may be seen in the volumes on display. Nearly all of the exhibition has been drawn from the collections of the Library of Congress, which catalogs books in 468 languages. A few important volumes have been borrowed from the Folger Shakespeare Library and some materials have been lent by Oxford University Press New York and by the Printer to the University in Oxford.

Oxford University Press published its first book in 1478–14 years before Columbus discovered America. That book, on display in the exhibit, is *Expositio Sancti Hieronymi in Symbolum Apostolorum,* a commentary on the Apostles' Creed. It followed by only 21 years the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from moveable type in the western world. The Library of Congress has on permanent exhibit one volume of one of the three perfect vellum copies of the Gutenberg Bible in existence.

From its British origins the Press has grown to be one of the world's largest publishers, with offices in 20 countries. Oxford University Press New York, an American corporation established in 1896, one year before the Library of Congress Building was completed, is one of the largest publishers of nonfiction in the United States.

The exhibition is divided into four sections: Early Books, Ancient Biblical Languages, Search for the Origins of English, and Other Languages and the Modern Press. There is also a display of exotic types used by the Press.

While the first Latin grammar in English was printed by Oxford about 1481, the earliest on display is a 1530 grammar by Robert Whittington. Also shown is the first Oxford book printed in Greek (and the first scholarly Greek text printed in England), a book of sermons published in 1586. Thomas Jefferson's copy of a 1633 book containing a letter from

The September 6 ceremony at which the Library of Congress was compensated 6 pounds, 14 shillings for three Oxford University Press (OUP) books destroyed during the burning of the Capitol in the War of 1812 brought together (left to right) George P. Richardson of OUP, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, P. Lyon Roussel of the British Embassy, and Brigadier David Houston, also of the Embassy, who presented the remuneration to The Librarian. The framed plaque containing the money has been incorporated into the exhibit that marks the 500th anniversary of OUP and is on view in the area just behind the Great Hall.

St. Clement to the Corinthians appears in the Biblical section of the exhibition, as does a 1655 edition of *Porta Mosis,* by Moses Maimonides, printed in early Hebrew type.

Oxford's first complete New Testment, published in Greek in 1675, is on exhibit. In time the publication of Bibles was to become one of the largest and most successful activities of the Press. The Press printed its first substantial book with Anglo-Saxon characters in 1571. It was *The Gospels of the fower Euangelistes translated in the olde Saxons tyme of Latin into the vulgare toung* and it is part of the Origins of English section. So are several 18th-century dictionaries and grammars of Anglo-Saxon and other northern languages.

The *Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles,* which defines and presents the usage histories of more than 400,000 English words, is part of the exhibition (appropriately open to the word "quincentenary"). Painstakingly published between 1884 and 1928, this monumental work remains enormously popular.

The first grammar of Russian was published not by a Russian publisher but by Oxford in 1696. It may be seen in the Other Languages section. Virtually all of the 300 copies of this book were sold before 1700; it is a rare record of Russian as it was spoken in the 17th century.

In the 1920s and 30s the Press began an international education program, and many examples of its work are in the exhibit, among them dictionaries and grammars in Sanskrit, Icelandic, Cantonese, and Egyptian.

The exhibit will be on view until November 26 in the Great Hall and adjoining galleries, where banners depicting the various printers' devices used by the Press are hung. Exhibit halls are open from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, and from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday, Sunday, and holidays.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE STAFF BRIEFED ON WORKLOAD

Approximately 100 Copyright Office staff members attended a voluntary lunchtime meeting on August 3 to hear division chiefs and other officers report on the office's current workload. Waldo Moore, assistant register of copyrights for registration, organized and chaired the meeting. He and the Register of Copyrights, Barbara Ringer, explained the unprecedented volume of claims in process, the problems encountered, and the measures that are being instituted to deal with them.

Statistics indicate that 107,000 applications received in the Copyright Office have not completed the registration process. About half of the applications received each day have omissions of required data or errors because of applicants' unfamiliarity with changes instituted under the new copyright law. This requires correspondence with applicants before these claims can be registered. In the past, only about 15 percent of incoming applications required correspondence. This year it has been necessary to write on more than 80 percent, although this figure is now declining somewhat as applicants become more

familiar with the new forms and the requirements of the law. A further delay in registration comes from the slow responses from applicants who have been notified of errors in their application. Currently, Mr. Moore said, the office is waiting for replies to letters on over 30,000 applications.

Another cause of the backlog is simply the very large number of applications received since the implementation of the new law on January 1. In an effort to unclog the backlog in the registration process, staff adjustments have been made and some employees in the less burdened sections have been detailed on a temporary basis to help in the overloaded areas. The Register of Copyrights emphasized the urgency of reducing the backlog of copyright claims as rapidly as possible. Examining procedures are being reevaluated in search of faster methods, and temporary procedural changes are being undertaken throughout the office in an effort to accelerate the various processes.

Though not part of the registration cycle, the Information and Publications Section, Information and Reference Division, is besieged with telephone inquiries and correspondence. Many of these are inquiries about the status of copyright claims and delays in receipt of certificates. To aid the public in reaching the Public Office, hours of telephone service were extended by use of a recorded answering service during evenings and weekends. Since Labor Day, information specialists have been answering the phone personally until 7 p.m. on weekdays to offer better service to callers from the West Coast.

CHAMBER MUSIC SEASONS REVIEWED

The coming season of chamber music concerts in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress will get under way on September 29 with a program offered by the Fennell Symphonic Winds (see pp. 562-563). The following week, the Juilliard String Quartet will return for its 17th season as quartet-in-residence at the Library. The Quartet will play four pairs of concerts in October and November, and a special program on Saturday evening, October 7, in honor of the 70th birthday of American composer Elliott Carter. That program will feature five works by Carter, *Elegy* and *Pastoral* for viola and piano, and String Quartet No. 2. For this special concert, the quartet will be joined by pianist Gilbert Kalish.

Throughout the season, special emphasis will be placed on the music of Franz Schubert in memory of his death 150 years ago. Schubert's chamber works are among his most memorable compositions, and many outstanding pieces from that repertoire will be heard. The Juilliard String Quartet will perform the four last string quartets, the Quintet in C major for strings (Op. 163), the "Trout" Quintet, the Octet, and the string and piano trios. Guest artists in these performances will include cellist Bernard Greenhouse and pianists Jorge Bolet and Menahem Pressler. Additional works by Schubert will be performed by other artists throughout the season.

The annual Founder's Day programs, commemorating the birthday of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, will be given this year on October 29 and 30. Paul Callaway, former director of music at the Washington Cathedral, will conduct a chamber chorus, vocal soloists, and orchestra in three works commissioned in past years by the Library's Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundations.

Medieval courtly entertainment will come to the stage of the Coolidge Auditorium in January when the Waverly Consort will present a costumed production of *Las Cantigas de Santa Maria*—a detailed portrayal of the miracles performed by the Virgin Mary that combines poetic narration with music performed on medieval instruments. This program will be sponsored jointly by the Music and the Hispanic Divisions.

The McKim Fund continues to sponsor programs of music for violin and piano, as well as to commission new works for that instrumental combination to be premiered at the Library of Congress. Sergiu Luca and William Bolcom will give a recital including the first performance of a new work by Mr. Bolcom. Other McKim concerts will bring violinist Hiroko Yajima with Samuel Rhodes, violist of the Juilliard String Quartet; violinist Vladimir Spivakov; and violinist Miriam Fried and pianist Garrick Ohlsson to the Coolidge stage.

GOSPEL CONCERT SET FOR SEPTEMBER 28

The next outdoor concert in the summer series sponsored by the American Folklife Center will take place on Thursday, September 28. Members of the Mentrotone Baptist Church Singers of Southeast Washington, D.C., led by Deacon William Harrison, will perform from noon until 1 p.m. on the Neptune Plaza in front of the Library of Congress Building. The rain date is September 29.

Of special interest to keyboardists will be two concerts presenting duo-pianists. The well-known Kontarsky brothers will appear during the winter, as will pianists Gilbert Kalish and James Freeman with percussionists Raymond Desroches and Richard Fitz.

Additional programs in the upcoming season include return engagements of performers familiar to Library audiences as well as the introduction of new artists. Among returning ensembles are the Beaux Arts Trio, the Orpheus Trio, the Fine Arts Quartet, the Philadelphia Woodwind Quintet with pianist Gaby Casadesus, and clarinetist Sidney Forrest with soprano Phyllis Bryn-Julson and pianist Cary Lewis. A program of 20th-century music will be presented by the Contemporary Chamber Ensemble, directed by Arthur Weisberg. Among ensembles appearing at the Library of Congress for the first time are French oboist Pierre Feit and the Trio d'Accordo, the Laurentian Chamber Players, and the Borodin Trio.

The 1977-78 concert season, which concluded last May, presented a distinguished list of new and returning artists and was especially rich in premieres and unusual repertoire. The season opened on September 29, 1977, with a concert honoring the 90th birthday of Nadia Boulanger and closed with a series of concerts of French music in April and May. In April, *Ainsi la Nuit,* a string quartet by Henri Dutilleux, received its first American performance, closely following its Paris premiere. This work was commissioned by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation.

One other American premiere and seven world premieres were given during the season. Three of the works, by Donald Harris, Iain Hamilton, and Thomas Beveridge, were commissioned by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. Earl Kim's *Monologues,* commissioned by the Naumberg Foundation, was premiered by the Francesco Trio, for whom the work was written. Other premieres included Ben Weber's *Lyric Piece for String Quartet,* Op. 7, a revised version for violin of Aaron Copland's Duo for flute and piano, and the first known performance of an additional movement for Arthur Foote's 1908 Suite for Strings. *Shaar Shaar,* a vocal work by Israeli composer Ben-Zion Orgad, depicting memories of the holocaust, received its first American performance.

Throughout last season, vocal music was more prominent than usual. In the fall, the King's Singers of London offered an evening of ensemble works in a variety of genres, and in February, Felicity Lott, Richard Jackson, and Graham Johnson, also British, performed the entire *Italienisches Liederbuch* of Hugo Wolf. In March, baritone and composer Thomas Beveridge joined the Emerson String Quartet in Samuel Barber's *Dover Beach* and in the premiere of the *Serenade for baritone and string quartet* by Mr. Beveridge.

Also notable last season were performances of rarely heard older works. These included a Quintet for strings and flute by the 18th-century Austrian composer Franz Krommer, Ravel's 1897 Sonata for violin and piano (Opus Posthumous), and the Sonata No. 1 in E minor, Op. 29 of Ferruccio Busoni, as well as songs and the String Quartet of Ruth Crawford Seeger and three octets by Alec Wilder, written in the jazz idiom for woodwinds, percussion, double base, and harpsichord.

COLLOQUIUM SET FOR OCTOBER 18

The Scholars Committee October colloquium will take up the topic of "Leo Baeck and the Berlin Jews." The speaker will be Leonard Baker, author of *Days of Sorrow and Pain: Leo Baeck and the Berlin Jews.* The commentator will be Theodore Wiener of the Hebraic Section of the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Division. The colloquium is scheduled for 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 18, in the Wilson Room.

All interested persons are invited to attend and are also reminded that the September colloquium will be held on Tuesday, the 26th, at 2:30 p.m. in the Wilson Room on the topics "English Book Illustrations" by Edward Hodnett and "Research Uses of Typographical Evidence" by Peter VanWingen.

WOMEN'S PROGRAM REPORTED

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 states that "No person . . . shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. . . ." On August 16, at the invitation of the Library's Women's Program, Bonnie Becker, assistant coordinator for human relations for the Fairfax County (Va.) Schools, explained the law banning sexism in schools. As of last July, all schools must comply with Title IX. The speaker discussed three ways in which she believes disparate treatment is perpetuated, through sex discrimination, stereotyping, and sexism.

There are three areas of public school education which are not covered by Title IX–textbooks,

Bonnie Becker

curricula, and teacher training, all of which are genuine educational issues, according to Bonnie Becker. She pointed out, however, that each of these areas should be monitored by parents, school administrators, and the public, to avoid sexist language, to avoid having women either excluded from programs or assigned to them because of sex stereotyping, and to avoid spending public funds which benefit one sex at the expense of the other.

STAFF NEWS

RETIREMENT

Marjorie F. Culbertson retired on August 25 after serving more than 10 years in the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress.

Upon receiving a B.A. in library science from Gallaudet College in 1940, she worked as a librarian at the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind in Staunton, Va., until 1942. Between 1944 and 1954 Mrs. Culbertson was busy at home, rearing two daughters and a son. She returned to Gallaudet in 1955 for additional training before accepting appointment at the American Meteorological Society in 1956. She became a cataloger at the Federal Power Commission in 1957 where she remained until 1966. In November 1967 she came to the Library of Congress as a descriptive cataloger in the English Language Section, and, when that section was divided, she was assigned to English Language Section 3.

In addition to performing competently the duties of her position, Mrs. Culbertson has assisted those who have impaired hearing in communicating with others and helped the hearing staff of the Library to deepen their understanding of the problems of deafness. For example, she taught a Library sign language class in 1975, frequently demonstrated the MCM teletypewriter (a device which enables the deaf to conduct telephone communications with others), and also served as an interpreter in interviews for Library staff members. She has participated in the Gallaudet College Alumni-Student Relations Committee for Phi Kappa Zeta Sorority as well as on the Laurent Clerc Cultural Fund Committee. She has written for a number of publications, including "The Deaf American."

On August 21, the Descriptive Cataloging Division honored her on her retirement with a reception in the Whittall Pavilion organized by the staff of English Language Section 3. The ceremony included a program at which Oxana Horodecka was emcee and Pat Fox interpreted for the deaf. It began with the reading of letters from William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress, and Mary Hooper, Mrs. Culbertson's supervisor. There followed a tribute in song by the WRA Choral Society, which was introduced by its president, Leo Anderson. A presentation of a poem, written by Mary Slayton in Mrs. Culbertson's honor, was rendered by Mary Houlton. In his remarks, John Byrum, division chief, described Mrs. Culbertson's educational and professional achievements, noting in particular the esteem in which she is held by her colleagues. He then presented Mrs. Culbertson with a commemorative retirement certificate from The Librarian of Congress and with a necklace from her many friends. Following the formal part of the ceremony, Mrs. Culbertson's friends had the opportunity to wish her the happiest retirement possible.

AWARD

Fred M. Bindman, head of the Music Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin by Lucia Rather, director for cataloging, Processing Services, on August 17.

Mr. Bindman has a degree in musicology from Boston University and in 1953 earned a graduate degree in library science from Simmons College. All of his service in the Federal Government has been with the Library of Congress.

He came to work in the Music Section of the Copyright Office in 1953, transferring to the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division in 1957. During his career at the Library of Congress, Mr. Bindman has held positions of increasing responsibility in the field of music cataloging and has received several

outstanding performance ratings. He was appointed head of the Music Section in November 1972.

Mr. Bindman is active in the Music Library Association and serves in a liaison role with music librarians in the field regarding the descriptive and subject cataloging of music. He recently returned from a meeting of the International Association of Music Libraries, which was held in Lisbon, and he represents the Library on the IFLA-sponsored ISBD (Music) working group which is responsible for the preparation of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Music.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

John R. Hébert, assistant chief of the Hispanic Division, has been promoted temporarily to the position of chief of that division effective September 11.

Mr. Hébert came to the Library in 1969 as a reference librarian in the Geography and Map Division. He joined the staff of the Hispanic (formerly Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division) as assistant to the chief in December 1974 and was named assistant chief of the division in May 1977.

Mr. Hébert holds a master of arts degree (1967) and a Ph. D. degree (1972) in history from Georgetown University and is active in numerous professional associations. A complete account of his career appeared in the LC *Information Bulletin* of June 17, 1977 (pp. 420-421).

Appointments: Patricia Barber, librarian, GS-9, Ord, 5770; Irene Berube, information and secretarial assistant, GS-6, CRS F, 5665; Mary Bracey, library technician, GS-5, Subj Cat, 5771; Mary Buckley, staff assistant, GS-7, Audit, 5850; Robert Civiak, physical science analyst, GS-9, CRS SPR, 5735; Sharon Villarosa, paralegal specialist, GS-7, CRS A, 5717; Shirley Williams, librarian technician, GS-5, E&G, 5790; Mary Wolfe, editorial clerk, GS-5, CRS A, 5716.

Temporary Appointments: Jeffrey Cole, library aid, GS-3, Mus, NP; Barbara May, librarian, GS-9, CRS ARS, NP.

Resignations: Ralph Chandler, ASO; Glen Evans, NLS/BPH; Herman Franssen, CRS ENR; Grace Hallett, Mss; Bruce Harris, NUCPP; Melinda Henderson, Bind; Carmen Hunter, Subj Cat; Dorothy Johnson, Preserv; William Klingelhofer, Ser; Rika Lawrence, S&R; Michael Lindsay, Photodup; Linda McWilliams, Restor; Eugene Makie, S&R; Jeannette Manuel, Ord; Dolores Munson, MARC Ed; Christian Nolan, Cat Publ; Jeffrey Perry, NLS/BPH; Elizabeth Pilson, S&R; Marcelena Samuels, E&G; Philip Thompson, Photodup; Manuela West, NLS/BPH.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Richard Greenfield, legal research assistant in the European Law Division, is the author of a study entitled "Expanding Jurisdiction Under Article 28 of the Warsaw Convention" published in the current issue of *The Journal of International Law and Economics* (Vol. 12, No. 3). An earlier article by Mr. Greenfield, "The Abu Daoud Affair" (Vol. 11, No. 3, of the same journal, pp. 539-582), was selected as a runner-up in the 1977 Deak Prize Competition for the best law student paper on a topic of international law. The most recent issue of *The Journal of International Law and Economics* also includes the fifth in a series of articles on research sources in international law written by Mr. Greenfield. As bibliographic editor of the journal for the past two years, Mr. Greenfield originated the series for the purpose of presenting "selected bibliographies of those works which are of practical use to lawyers active in the fields of international and foreign law." Commercially available reference and research tools are reviewed by general category with special attention given to new and forthcoming works. To date, Mr. Greenfield has surveyed international law bibliographies (pp. 201-208), international and foreign law bulletins and newsletters (pp. 379-390), and international law digests (pp. 583-597) in 1977 issues. In 1978 issues, he has covered international and foreign law looseleaf services (pp. 131-142 and 591-631).

On August 5 and 6, **Joseph C. Hickerson**, head of the Archive of Folk Song, participated in several workshops at the Wesleyan Folksong Festival in Middletown, Conn. On the previous day, he lectured on folk music in contemporary culture for students enrolled in Wesleyan University's Center for Creative Youth.

Marlene C. McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division, was guest speaker at the Barristers Club orientation for Law Club members at Georgetown University Law School on August 21. Mrs. McGuirl spoke to the club, consisting of senior law students, on the methods and techniques for teaching legal research. Law Club members have the responsibility of teaching freshmen law students how to do basic legal research. There were nearly 55 students present.

Marybeth Peters, chief of the Copyright Information and Reference Division, addressed the International Plantarium Society on the new copyright law at their meeting on August 10 at the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C. The National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, was host of the meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Library of Congress **WRA Choral Society** will present its second Gospel concert on Monday, September 25, in the Coolidge Auditorium at 11:45 a.m. with music composed, directed, and accompanied by John Watson, codirector of the society.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Accessions List: Sri Lanka ISSN 0090-3736. Vol. 12, No. 1. June 1978. Continuing subscriptions free t o libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series. Vol. 31, Part 14, No. 1: *Sound Recordings.* January-June 1977. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at $5 a year, domestic, and $6.25 a year, foreign, for this part of the catalog (LC 3.6/5:31/14, No. 1). The complete *Catalog of Copyright Entries* (all parts) sells for $75 a year, domestic, and $93.75 a year, foreign.

Monographic Series. ISSN 0093-0571. April-June 1978. (vi, 899 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, at a cost of $190 for three quarterly issues and an annual cumulation.

Update. Vol. 1, No. 6. July-August 1978, ISSN 0160-9203. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Library of Congress Regulations: No. 213-3 (August 8) was revised to reflect the current organization and functions of the Cataloging Distribution Service, Processing Services; No. 211-11 (August 11) restated the functions of the American Folklife Center and included reference to the Archive of Folk Song which has been transferred from the Music Division. The following regulations (August 14) have been amended to reflect the current organization and functions in the Congressional Research Service: No. 217-1, pages 3 and 4, Organization and Functions of the Congressional Research Service; No. 217-2, Organization and Functions of the American Law Division; No. 217-3, Organization and Functions of the Congressional Reference Division; No. 217-4, Organization and Functions of the Economics Division; No. 217-5, Organization and Functions of the Education and Public Welfare Division, No. 217-6, Organization and Functions of the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division; No. 217-7, Organization and Functions of the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division; No. 217-8, Organization and Functions of the Government Division; No. 217-10, Organization and Functions of the Science Policy Research Division; No. 217-11 was cancelled since the senior specialists have been transferred to the office under the associate director for senior specialists. No. 1314-1 (August 21) was revised to specify that individual Library staff members who have made significant contributions to Library publications should be acknowledged in those publications; No. 2010-1 (August 23) was amended to delete details on authorizing actions on Personnel Action Recommendations; No. 2100-4 (August 23) was amended to reflect the new name of The Associate Librarian of Congress; No. 2011-12 (August 24) revised certain terminologies to be used on Personnel Action Recommendations; No. 2013-11 (August 25) excluded granting compensatory time off as a substitute for overtime pay for employees who have been placed in the non-exempt category under the Fair Labor Standards Act and clarified the fact that non-exempt employees must be paid for overtime work; No. 1710-13.4 (August 25) transferred the authorization for approving or disapproving actual subsistence expenses from the Assistant Librarian of Congress to the chief, Financial Management Office; No. 211-13 (August 31) defined the organization and functions of the new office, The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress; No. 2010-7 (September 1) cited the current provisions of the general appropriation act restrictions on the expenditure of funds for paying non-citizens.

Special Announcements: No. 78-27 (August 3) announced the schedule for contract discussion meetings for AFSCME 2910 bargaining unit members; No. 78-28 (August 8) gave the Labor Day holiday schedule; No. 78-29 (August 9) advised the staff on the reduction in regular and optional life insurance premiums; No. 78-30 (August 14) called attention to the nomination of new candidates to serve on Women's Program Advisory Committee; No. 78-31 (August 18) gave the procedures to be followed for staff members wishing to participate in the Tuition Support Program for fiscal year 1979; No. 78-32 (August 28) announced the appointment of John Wolter as chief of the Geography and Map Division, Research Services.

Press Releases: No. 78-60 (August 11) Library of Congress Releases Black Folk Music Album; No. 78-61 (August 11) Three National Libraries to Implement AACR 2 in 1981; No. 78-62 (August 11) Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa Subject of New Bibliography Published by Library of Congress; No. 78-63 (August 14) CONSER Automated Serials Data Base Project to Be Continued; No. 78-64 (August 16) U.S. Postal Service to Use ISSN on Serials; No. 78-65 (August 18) Composer David Raksin to Lecture at Library of Congress; No. 78-66 (August 21) Center for the Book to Sponsor Meetings on Book Reading and Buying in America; No. 78-67 (August 24) Library of Congress Publishes "Lost" Adams Letters; No. 78-68 (August 31) John Wolter Named Chief Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress; No. 78-69 (August 29) Press Advisory.

APPENDIX I

A National Periodicals Center Technical Development Plan
Prepared by the Council on Library Resources, Inc.
Washington, D.C., 1978

SUMMARY

In the fall of 1977, the Library of Congress (LC) asked the Council on Library Resources (CLR) to prepare a technical development plan for a U.S. national periodicals center (NPC). The need for such a facility was formalized by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in its 1977 document *Effective Access to Periodical Literature,* which recommended that the Library of Congress assume responsibility for developing, managing, and operating the center. LC and the Council agreed that the plan would be prepared in such a way that it could be used by the Library or any other agency prepared to assume responsibility for the creation of a major periodicals facility. Several foundations contributed to the cost of preparing the plan, which was completed in August.

The goal of the National Periodicals Center is to improve access to periodical literature for libraries and thus to individuals using libraries. The intent of the plan is to assure that the NPC will accomplish this goal (1) by providing an efficient, reliable, and responsive document delivery system for periodical material, (2) by working effectively with the publishing community, and (3) by helping to shape a national library system through NPC operating policies and procedures.

The specific operating objectives of the NPC follow logically from this goal and are:

(1) to provide a reliable method of access to a comprehensive collection of periodical literature;

(2) to reduce the overall costs of acquiring periodical material by interlibrary loan (ILL);

(3) to reduce the time required to obtain requested material;

(4) to assure that for any document delivered through the NPC, all required copyright fees and obligations will have been paid;

(5) to act, under appropriate conditions, as a distribution agent for publishers;

(6) to provide libraries with additional options as they establish their own collection development and maintenance policies;

(7) to promote the development of local and regional resource sharing;

(8) to contribute to the preservation of periodical material;

(9) to provide a base for the development of new and imaginative publication strategies; and

(10) to provide a working example of a national access service that might be extended to other categories of materials.

These operating objectives make it clear that the National Periodicals Center will link in new ways the collecting and distribution functions of libraries with the distribution activities of at least some kinds of publishing. The center's governance must also be approached in a new, imaginative way, one that will assure close coordination between its operation and the development of other national programs (such as bibliographic control and communications) that together will constitute the foundation of a national library and information system. But the present library and information structure of the nation is composed of many discrete components. This fact, together with the complexity of library functions and the dispersion of library services, makes it unlikely that there will or should be a formal prescriptive centralized agency charged with operating a single hierarchical national library system.

What seems required, as the plan suggests, is a two-tier structure at the national level. This would involve the creation of a new organization with authority and funds to establish and coordinate the few fundamental programs that are best handled at the national level. The separate governing bodies of these programs would constitute the second tier. The first operating responsibility of a coordinating agency (a kind of national library board) would be to establish the periodicals center whose governing body would be responsible to the board through an executive director's office. This proposed governance structure, though an integral part of the plan, does not predetermine the specifications for the NPC itself.

As proposed in the plan, the National Periodicals

Center will contain a centralized collection of periodical literature directly accessible to libraries throughout the nation. Initially projected at 36,000 titles, subscriptions for which would be generated as quickly as possible, the collection would continue to grow prospectively (adding more titles) and retrospectively (acquiring back files) according to an established strategy and in as timely a fashion as possible. All subject areas would be included with the initial exception of clinical medicine. Eventually the collection may number in excess of 60,000 current titles, but it will never contain all of the estimated 200,000 currently published periodicals. Though few of those not held by the NPC are likely to be in great demand, it is planned that the NPC would provide access to many of them through a system of referral libraries. The NPC will contract with referral libraries to provide service to requesting libraries that desire specific titles not in the NPC collection. All requests would be channeled through the NPC to assure uniformity of procedure and to provide the means to monitor system performance.

The NPC will develop and make available a finding tool to identify the titles and holdings to which the NPC can provide access. The finding tool will be organized by key title and International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) and will include titles available from both the NPC collection and the referral system libraries. For the first several years libraries will be required to request only material listed in the tool. Each order will have to include the ISSN or an NPC-generated substitute number and the key title.

The most important question for many librarians is which libraries will be able to go directly to the NPC. After a break-in period for the NPC and after the collection is well established, all libraries will have access. The decision to use the NPC or alternatives such as local, state, or regional resources should be based upon the actual dollar cost of the transaction and the reliability of access or delivery.

Several fiscal considerations will aid libraries in making these sorts of decisions. First, any library or consortium wishing to have access to the NPC will be required to establish a deposit account equal to the institution's expected request activity for one month, with some arbitrary minimum required. Second, a price schedule will be established that takes into account the copyright status of a particular item, its age, and the frequency with which it is requested. All NPC transactions will require the payment of a fee, part of which will be used to defray any legally required copyright fees or possible sales fees. Librarians using the NPC will be assured that for any item received from the center, the appropriate fees will have been paid. This will relieve libraries of some of the requirements established by the CONTU (National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works) guidelines.

Quite apart from the procedures to comply with the copyright legislation, it is imperative in the interest of effective scholarly communication that the NPC develop effective relationships with the publishing community. It is proposed that the NPC become a kind of service and fulfillment outlet for at least some publishers. Thus the NPC might provide a back-issue service (probably in microform), an article sales service (so long as the article remained protected by copyright), an outlet for on-demand publishing, and/or a source for the full text of material published in synoptic form. All of these services would generate some income for publishers while providing the access to material that library users need. It is recognized that a relationship of this kind may tend to modify traditional information production and/or distribution functions. But each element of the information chain has a unique and valuable role to play in serving the needs of inquiring scholars, and each must be supportive of the other.

The internal structure of the NPC will be organized to achieve fast internal processing so that requests will be filled within twenty-four hours of receipt. Much of the most active collection will be stored in microfiche because this is the fastest request fulfillment mode of storage. Other less heavily used materials will be stored in their original form and retrieved for photoduplication. Most requests will be filled with paper photocopy; microfiche will also be available at an enticing discount.

Requests will be handled in as simple and direct a manner as possible. Libraries will be encouraged to transmit requests to the NPC in electronic form so they can be received, verified, and forwarded to the fill site by machine. For items not in the NPC collection, the machine system will batch and transmit requests on a scheduled basis to appropriate referral sites. "Picking slips" for requests to be filled at the NPC will be automatically generated and directed to the appropriate storage site for fulfillment. After copies are made they will be packaged—probably in a plastic wrapper with the picking slip now used as the address label. First-class mail will be used to send most requests. Other rapid transport systems (air freight/express) may be used to move mail into the U.S. Postal Service's one-day delivery zones. Some

institutions with the capacity to receive material via facsimile transmission may choose to pay the higher costs of this delivery mechanism.

A peripheral but nonetheless vital objective of the NPC is to participate in the national preservation program. Consequently, all materials received by the center will be handled in such a way as to assure access for as long as possible. The costs of preservation are high but must be assumed as part of the effort to provide effective access to periodical literature in perpetuity.

The cost of the NPC must eventually be covered by a combination of Federal subsidy and user fees; however, the start-up costs must be fully subsidized for at least the first three years. First-year costs will be $3,750,000 and will cover the basic organization of the NPC and the first-year collection costs. Second-year costs rise to $4,850,000 and cover the costs of the second-year collection development effort as well as the costs of bringing all systems up to an operational level. Third-year costs rise to $5,450,000 and are only minimally offset by transaction receipts. This year is a break-in year for all operating systems and as such is expected to produce only marginal levels of activity and therefore income. Beyond the fourth year (basic operating cost $1,925,000) costs will become more directly related to the level of request fulfillment activity. In order to achieve full preservation microfilming, however, a $3,000,000 subsidy is required in year four. The annual subsidy should then decline as request fulfillment activity and income rises in each succeeding year.

The site of the NPC is dependent upon the quality of all relevant and available communications systems, availability of power and other utility services, and an adequate pool of manpower. The plan recommends new construction in order to avoid reducing the efficiency of NPC functions by forcing them into inappropriate spaces. The cost of construction for a building for the NPC should be $5.5-6.5 million for 130,000 net square feet. Construction funds should be available during the first year. Construction should proceed fairly rapidly since the building required is a simple modular warehouse facility. The most complicated features of the structure relate to the specific environmental requirements.

Upon acceptance of the technical development plan three separate kinds of activity should proceed simultaneously. The first involves the establishment of a legal basis and funding support for a national library board, the first operating responsibility of which would be the National Periodicals Center. Second, a senior executive with necessary secretarial and travel support should be charged with the responsibility of explaining the plan for an NPC to the library, publishing, ad scholarly communities. This individual would provide a focus for the comments and suggestions that are bound to be generated by the circulation of the technical development plan. The third activity, which will require establishing a core of two or three permanent NPC staff, is to continue the detailed planning for the NPC, including identification of first-year titles, identification of appropriate back files, identification of any existing computer operating systems that might be appropriate for anticipated NPC activities, and the preparation of specifications for systems that will be required. These are important tasks that would accomplish two things: (1) provide a running start for the NPC operation and (2) demonstrate to the Congress that the library community is serious about and committed to a national periodicals center.

The creation of a national periodicals center will require the cooperative action and support of librarians, information scientists, publishers, politicians, foundation managers, and the eventual NPC staff itself. One thing is clear. Society has everything to gain from an improved capacity to retrieve and use the information generated by its members. A coherent national periodicals program should provide such an improvement. A national periodicals center is the first step.

APPENDIX II

FOLLOW-UP REPORTS ON THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
June 1978

[Editor's Note: The following reports were not received in time to be included in Appendix I (Concluding Reports on the ALA Annual Conference) of the September 1 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* (pp. 530-540).]

MARC USERS DISCUSSION GROUP

This group of the Library and Information Technology Association met on Sunday, June 25. William Mathews, chair of the group and a staff member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, introduced the topic for the session: "Authority Information in a Network Environment."

Sally McCallum, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, defined the authority structure of a bibliographic file as the cataloger-created interface between the information with which users approach the file and the information that is supplied by the items themselves at the time of cataloging. Authority control thus gives a user of a file a flexibility in approach that is different from the search flexibility provided by the truncated search keys of the automated environment. Authority control is also the mechanism for bringing together locations data that are necessary for users to obtain documents efficiently in a multi-institutional network.

Ray Debuse of the Washington Library Network noted that a union catalog created and available through a computer network will also need to be available in hard copy forms for many years. Lacking the extensive versatility of machine searching, these forms require the use of clustering such as that provided by authority control. He offered three suggestions as we move into authority control in the network environment: (1) that the proliferation of formats be controlled, if possible, with simultaneous work toward commonalities in search and response techniques; (2) that the Library of Congress continue to devote efforts to creating and maintaining high quality authority files; and (3) that the Library of Congress files become the basis for nationwide standardization in authority practices.

Michael Malinconico, New York Public Library, pointed out that many of the difficulties encountered with the CONSER and COMARC projects were the inability to provide mechanical control over a data base collected from disparate input sources, forcing quality control to be ensured by post hoc, tedious manual review of each record. Thus, "if a national bibliographic network is to achieve its potential and permit us to treat the individual library collections it comprises as a single bibliographic resource of unprecedented richness, it will require that the national data base be developed according to rigid standards governing its organization." He argued that treating authority control as an anachronistic requirement of the card catalog ignores the inability of the machine to impose order where it does not exist, noting the dispersive tendency of the alphabet and the effect of unpredictability of organization on searching.

Howard Harris from the University of Chicago focused his presentation on the possible differences in use of authority data at three levels: national network, library group, and local library. The applications to be incorporated at each level will govern the completeness of data necessary for each.

Jim Rush of OCLC, Inc. described authority control as a syndetic device to relate the language of the patron and that of the cataloger. The computer environment is making it possible for users to retrieve documents under a variety of forms of an entry point. With this added capability we should now begin to work toward providing more subject access points to items, with more specificity in subject terms. [*Sally H. McCallum*]

BLACK CAUCUS OF ALA

A record breaking number of persons attended the Black Caucus meeting Saturday, June 25, and heard an inspiring message by Albert Prince Marshall, director of libraries, Western Michigan. Mr. Marshall reminisced about the old days when ALA had few black members and compared those days to the present, when through perseverance and persistence blacks are well represented in the membership and sit on committees, hold office, influence, and contribute to the ongoing business of the Association. He challenged the black librarian whose role has not changed but intensified with integration. He or she must reach out to the deprived child and stimulate him to learn. The librarian passes on information to that child and

to teachers who teach him. A librarian who waits to be called on "to do" ignores a part of his responsibility, that of seeking out and serving his brother.

Black Caucus Awards for distinguished librarianship were presented to four librarians: Albert Prince Marshall for his work as historian and librarian; Effie Lee Morris, formerly of the San Francisco Public Library, for her deep concern for children's library services especially for services to black disadvantaged children; Virginia Davidson Hewitt, first black elected president of SLA, for her scholarship; and Annette Phinazee, dean of the School of Library Science, North Carolina Central State College, for being the librarians' librarian, public servant par excellence, and dedicated teacher.

There was a brief discussion of a "booklift" to Africa and Latin America as an answer to many appeals from underdeveloped countries for books and magazines. An expression of appreciation was given E. J. Josey who has signed over royalities from two books to the Black Caucus. Since 1979 is the International Year of the Child, all ALA divisions will make appeals in that direction. The chair for the next year is George Grant. [*Patricia Hines*]

OLPR EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY SUBCOMMITTEE

"Affirmative Action Grievance–Procedures, Options, Strategies" was the topic for the program on Monday, June 26, sponsored by this subcommittee of the Office for Library Personnel Resources. Beth Marshall, Chicago Public Library, presided. The panel of speakers had as its goal to offer assistance to working librarians in identifying affirmative action complaints and in understanding the processes and channels to be followed. The speakers were Roscoe Jones, director of the regional office of the EEO Commission in Chicago; Ramon Curiel, assistant chancellor for affirmative action, University of California (Irvine); Annette Butler, attorney with Guran, Merritt, Sogg, and Cohen, and legal counsel for the Cleveland Public Library; and Agnes Griffin, assistant director, Tucson (Ariz.) Public Library.

Mr. Jones discussed relevant legislation and what constitutes discrimination in employment. He reviewed steps to be followed in identifying and processing a valid complaint. To the usual causes for grievance (sex, race, creed, color, religion, national origin, and now age and handicap) he added promotion of a lesser qualified applicant and the use of tests and job requirements that were not valid. Also, since about 85 percent of the cases arise from the hiring process, this area should be carefully handled. All appointments should be documented with the reason for hiring. The law is simple; the best qualified gets the job and the ability to perform the job is the only valid criteria. Problems in hiring may also arise from the misuse of such items as prior arrest record, physical requirements, and health requirements. Retaliation against someone who has filed charges of discrimination is not condoned. Managers and supervisors must work within the law and understand the law as a means of protecting the worker against unjust and unfair practices. The law does not prohibit management from dealing with the worker who does not and/or cannot perform the work for which he was hired.

Ramon Curiel sees affirmative action as slow and lagging in most libraries across the country and notes a general nationwide increase in complaints. He elaborated on channels to follow in filing discrimination complaints. To the person who feels discriminated against, he advises him to gather facts to make sure his complaint is valid, to read regulations and rules on how and when to file his complaint, and to seek first an informal resolution and internal avenues for settlement before going to an outside agency.

Supervisors have rights, too. It was to this point that Annette Baker spoke. In her capacity as legal counsel for the Cleveland Public Library, she addressed the "neglected group," that is, the supervisors and library directors who are the defendants in discrimination cases. She advises that, when faced with a charge of discrimination, they should remain cool and calm, not panic, and not be intimidated. They should seek help from available sources. Management must read, understand, and respect the law and regard it as a mechanism to protect the unprotected. Supervisors cannot sit on a complaint no matter how frivolous; rather, they must get busy on it since all complaints should have an answer. Of major importance to the supervisor and administrator are the personnel files which in many libraries are not kept in good order. Records must be kept and these records must be accurate and complete. Actions should be documented and dated. Files should have fair and truthful performance ratings in them for much necessary information can be found there. A word of caution and advice was given to management to be sure that the information in the files has the right to be there. There are specific restrictions as to what is kept in the files. Management must assure that only material relevant to the employee and his service at the agency is included and remember, too, that the employee

may see his file and has the right to know of any material put into it. If the supervisor in a grievance case feels he is correct, he should hold to his point of view and not give away the store. Many cases can be solved through conciliation and this manner of resolution should be considered.

Agnes Griffin saw affirmative action as a positive force with benefits to both management and staff and discussed how affirmative action was working in her library system in Tucson, Ariz. First of all, one must have a plan; therefore an affirmative action plan is the beginning point. To prepare one, a great deal of work and thought is involved. There must be a solid commitment from management to uphold the law of equal employment opportunity. Preparation involves a serious study of the library's staff and its composition, a hard look at hiring practice and policy, an assessment of the job market, and the selection of a person knowledgeable of EEO and AA to monitor the program. Training for hiring officials and supervisors at all levels is necessary. Staff input can help; employees may be asked where they would like to be in their jobs in 10 years. Their answers may assist in planning a training program, counseling, and upward mobility. A positive move toward equal employment opportunity and career development and a workable and realistic affirmative action plan can help reduce the elements which give rise to grievances based on discrimination.

Tapes of the program may be obtained from the OLPR office. [*Patricia Hines*]

RTSD CCS CATALOGING OF CHILDREN'S MATERIALS COMMITTEE

This committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division Cataloging and Classification Section chaired by Anne Markey met on Monday, June 26, and again on Tuesday, June 27. At the Monday meeting the first matter of business was a discussion of the program proposed for the 1979 Annual Conference in Dallas, Tex. This program was envisioned as an attempt to publicize further the committee's recommendation that cataloging of children's materials be standardized following Library of Congress policies for cataloging these materials and to promote utilization of this standardized cataloging through the use of the simplified card format proposed earlier by the committee. Anne Markey reported that she had received suggestions that a program on the proposed simplified format might be confusing at the next Annual Conference in Dallas where several programs were already being planned on AACR 2 and its three levels of cataloging. Therefore, the committee decided to investigate before its Tuesday meeting if any other program was being planned which would address the needs of children's librarians.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to a report from Library of Congress liaison Lois Rose. She reported that, when it implements AACR 2, the Library has decided to continue its present policy of not identifying illustrators, translators, compilers, and so on by means of a functional designator (such as ill., tr., comp., and so forth) following their names in an added entry. The committee reaffirmed its position against such a policy, especially for illustrators, since in children's materials the importance of the illustrator often equals or exceeds that of the author, and therefore, illustrators should be readily identified by function in either manual or automated files. The committee drafted a recommendation to that effect to the Cataloging and Classification Section Executive Board and requested that the board encourage the Library of Congress to reconsider its decision.

The speaker also showed the committee a copy of the "Working List of Subject Headings for Children's Materials" and announced that it is now available from the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service for $12.50. This is an alphabetized, computer-produced listing without scope notes or cross references of all the alternate children's subject headings that have been used on the Library's annotated cards.

She announced that groundwork was being done toward revamping the Library of Congress PZ classification scheme for juvenile belles lettres and asked for recommendations. The committee suggested that in general children's materials be classified for the Library of Congress much as they are in Dewey where no distinction is made between adult and juvenile materials. For example, children's poetry should be treated like adult poetry rather than put in a separate number.

At its meeting on Tuesday the committee again addressed the matter of the program in Dallas. The search for another program which might specifically address the cataloging needs of children's librarians had proved fruitless. Therefore, the committee proceeded to plan a program but changed the focus to an information meeting on the implications for the cataloging of children's materials of the various options provided for in AACR 2. The program would include and possibly emphasize audiovisual materials.

As a final matter of business, Judy McDermott of the Cataloging in Publication Program, Library of Congress, reported that the CIP office is continuing its efforts to achieve full CIP participation of all

publishers of children's books and welcomes help from children's librarians in identifying non-participating publishers. She also announced that the CIP program is investigating ways it could be more responsive to the needs of librarians. [*Lois D. Rose*]

RASD INTERLIBRARY LOAN COMMITTEE

This committee of the Reference and Adult Services Division, chaired by Nancy H. Marshall and Ronald P. Naylor, met in business sessions on June 26 and June 28. At the first meeting, the 1978 Midwinter Meeting minutes were approved and adopted.

The subcommittee on interlibrary loan code and procedures manual revision submitted their report. This report consisted of a broad outline giving a section-by-section analysis of the procedure manual and a general review of the loan code. The general conclusion reached was that both documents are in need of revision. A tentative schedule for the revision was submitted.

The J. C. Parker resolution, which proposed that the American Library Association rescind Section V:2:e of the National Interlibrary Loan Code, 1968 was discussed. This resolution was not passed since it was the consensus of the group to follow, at present, existing guidelines.

Another matter of concern was the apparent fraudulent attempt, by an individual or organization, to submit interlibrary loan requests on official ALA forms. These requests dated back to 1975 and originated from several institutions in Mexico City. The existence of these institutions cannot be verified. The books requested were technological in nature and had been submitted to several libraries in the continental United States. It was resolved that the ALA Executive Board consult with legal counsel to ascertain what steps can be taken to recover the books and to report their results to the ALA Executive Board and to the RASD ILL Committee.

Public Law 94-553, which completely revises the Federal copyright statute, Title 17 of the U.S. Code, was reviewed. The relevant sections of the copyright law are Sections 107 and 108. Section 107 sets forth four general criteria that must be weighed in determining whether the making of a copy for a particular purpose constitutes a "fair use" of the copyrighted material. Section 108 is more specific in the rights it grants, which apply only to libraries that are open to the public or accessible to outside researchers.

The Madden letter was the next item on the agenda. Should popular items be lent? Section V (Scope) of the Code states in part that "The lending library has the privilege of deciding in each case whether a particular item should or should not be provided. . . ." Requesting popular items is clearly in violation of the Code.

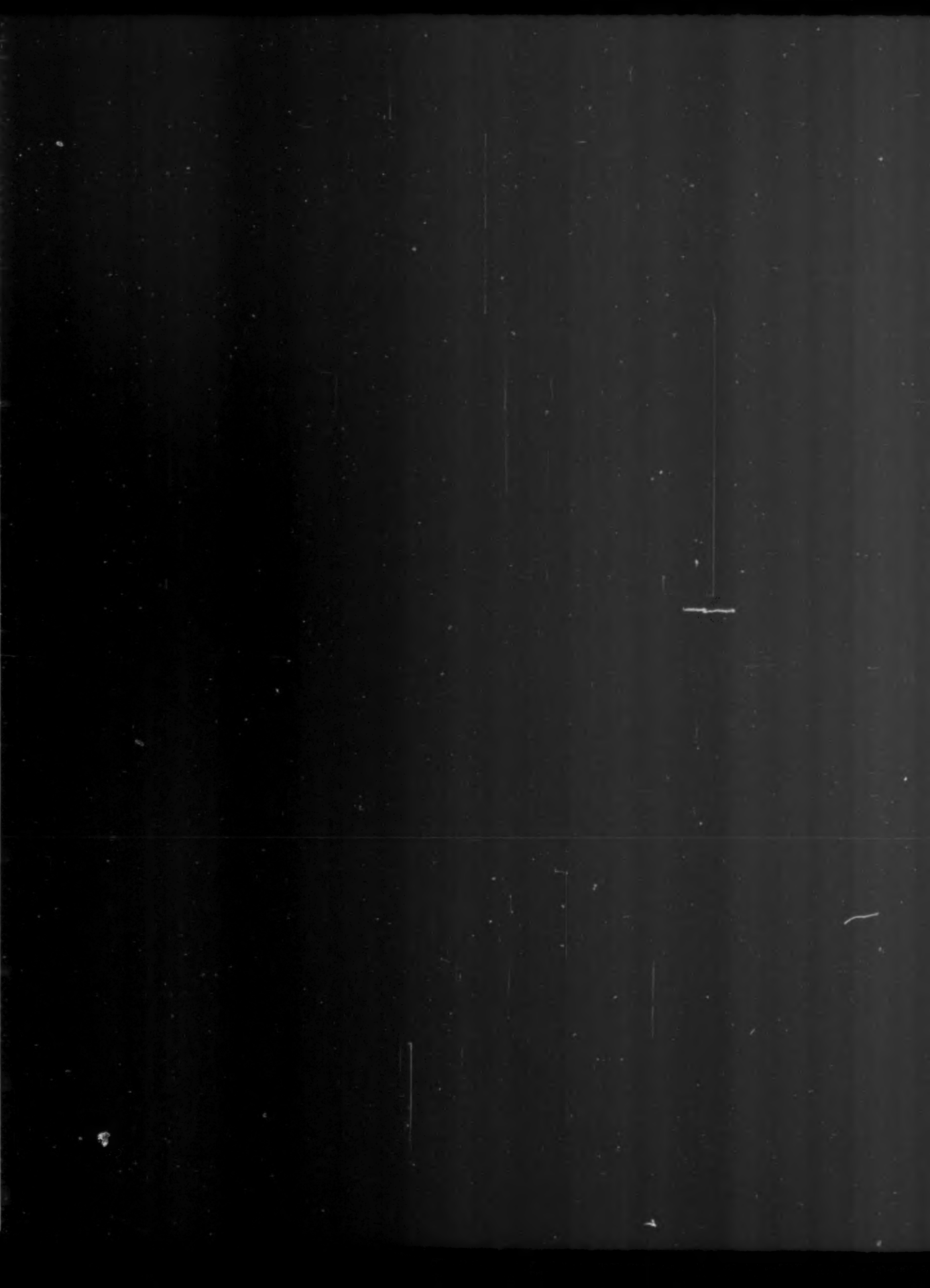
Reports were submitted by the following participants: Bill Mathews (NCLIS), Jay Lucker (ARL), Jack McDonald, Jr. (Library of Congress), Jeanne Henning (ASLA), Mary Lou Lucy (RTSD), and Thelma Freides (SLA).

A committee was established to review the National Interlibrary Loan Code, 1968. [*Jack McDonald, Jr.*]

CORRECTION

In the report on the program sponsored by the Armed Forces Librarians Section of PLA and the Federal Librarians Round Table on "The Role of Federal Libraries in a National Information Policy" (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for July 21, pp. 430-432), the remarks by Paul Klinefelter (p. 431, right hand-column) should have read as follows:

"Mr. Klinefelter mentioned the demise of COSATI as an organization and how useful the COSATI rules are in describing technical reports, in providing ease of access by the user community, and in their adaptability for large files."

The editor regrets the error.

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